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WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1848.

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THE PASSING EVENTS IN FRANCE.

The news which the last Steamer brought from France will soon be followed by other News which will enable the true friends of freedom—the friends of the ascendancy and supremacy of law and order, without which freedom is but an empty name—to determine how far they and the friends of humanity may congratulate one another on the issue of the events which are now passing in France. The Liverpool steamer *Caledonia*, which was to sail, and doubtless did sail, on the 11th instant for Boston, is to-day in the thirteenth day of her passage, and her news may be expected within a few days, possibly by Sunday or Monday.

In the mean time various opinions are held by those who indulge in speculations as to what course events will take; which opinions are sensibly and concisely summed up in the Baltimore Patriot now before us, as follows:

"It is held in some quarters to be settled that a Republican form of Government will be at last tried in France. There seems to be no doubt that public opinion there is in favor of this form of Government, and that eventually the people will be satisfied with nothing else. But then a Republic requires for its establishment men of the purest patriotism, who have influence with the people, and who, wise in council and decided in action, will devote themselves fearlessly and honestly to the work of erecting it. There must also be a corresponding feeling of moderation, justice, and patriotism among the people. Whether the men who are necessary for this work are to be found in France, and are in a position to act; and whether the people are prepared to aid and support them in their efforts, time will tell.

"On the other hand, there are those who think that when the feeling of sudden excitement which caused the rejection of the young Count of Paris and of his mother, the Duchess of Orleans—that when this sudden feeling of excitement shall have passed away, there will be a change of purpose, and the form of monarchy be re-established, with the young Count as King and the Duchess as Regent.

"Others look for disorders, violence, and all those excesses that followed the revolution which displaced the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty, and prepared the way for the rule of Napoleon."

The following language from a Democratic organ, on the occasion of the late intelligence from France, has so much more rationality in it than any thing which the Executive organ has had to say upon the subject that it is a pleasure to transfer it to our columns:

"God speed this good work to a happy conclusion. May the French people show themselves worthy of freedom. Let them bear in mind that there is a vast difference between freedom and anarchy—between liberty and licentiousness."

May the great men whom the people have called upon temporarily to control the destinies of France be mindful of the holy trust committed to them. May there be raised up for them in this hour of tumult a man equal to the exigency, who shall assume the command and become the Father of his Country. May Providence send them a man like unto WASHINGTON—one who will see his own elevation in his country's welfare—one who will follow his ambition in the prosperity of the people!"

The calm and philosophic Editor of the Charleston Evening News speculates upon the subject in part as follows:

"Another revolution in France was not among unexpected occurrences. Recent signs were but too significant of coming changes. The progress, however, from inception to execution has been of startling rapidity, as the opening of the scene has been marked by circumstances of appalling horror. The Parisians, from what is apparent on the surface of affairs, have made a sudden plunge into civil convulsion. The drama of revolution has indeed opened with a bloody prologue. The strife of arms and the effusion of blood were only episodes in the revolution of the three days, as the catastrophe was most fortunate. In the present conflict the triumph of the bayonet and the destruction of life compose the main incidents of the plot, so far as it has been acted out. The contrivers of this revolution are not, we suspect, among the class of safe republicans; but ultra-democracy has recruited its ranks from the unquiet spirits which Paris embosoms, who are unfit for civil pursuits, and would flesh their swords in any quarrel which was thrown up by the chances of politics."

The Charleston Courier concludes its speculations on the subject with the following sentiment, which will find a sincere response in the breast of every honest statesman or philanthropist:

"Heaven only can save the world from the disgrace and horror of general warfare, wherein the gainers are but few, the victims are humanity and civilization."

MORE SPECULATIONS ON FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The New York "Morning Star" of Tuesday has the subjoined article, containing some new views in relation to the late events in Paris, which we submit to our readers for what they are worth, with the single remark, that, if sustained by letters from intelligent persons residing in the capital of France, they are entitled to as much weight, at least, as the speculations which have reached us through the English press.

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR OF TUESDAY.

Letters have been received in this city by several respectable French houses, from intelligent sources, which give a very rational view of the objects and intentions of this revolution. It has been long anticipated, from the advanced age of the King and his determination of placing the government of his successor, the infant Count de Paris, under the control of one of his own sons, when it was the desire and determination of the Opposition to have the young king placed under a regency composed of distinguished men from the people. They knew that if the Duke of ANJALME was Regent, that M. Guizot would be in fact the king, and at all the meetings and secret caucuses of the opposition in the Chambers this point was positively insisted upon, when the attack upon the press and the opposition to the reform banquet hastened the revolution. There is a small Bonaparte party in France, a very large Democratic party, and also a large number in favor of a constitutional monarchy. But, among the best informed of the Opposition, there are no serious thoughts of a republic, and the masses, unlike the revolution of 1789, have no leaders. They wish such a monarchy as England, with a responsible Ministry, which governs, and they are indifferent about the monarch. This is the French intelligence received in this city, and, without more information on this subject, it may have the appearance of being correct. The people will demand reform and some additional rights, but if the revolution is not promptly closed—if the spirit and excitement reaches every part of France, it is hard to say when it will terminate and what may not grow out of it. We look with great anxiety for the next arrival.

The New York Express also briefly refers to the views held by Frenchmen in this city, in the following terms:

"We understand that the French Consul General in this city has received no private advice or special despatches on the subject from France, and is not prepared to express any opinion with regard to the probable result of the revolution. Well-informed French gentlemen, however, think it possible that a Regency may yet be formed, and very probably with the Duchess of Orleans at the head, in which case they think affairs will soon settle down peaceably; but, if a republic is insisted on, the same gentlemen apprehend a great deal of difficulty and a protracted civil war."

FURTHER FROM PARIS.

The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis* of Wednesday has the following additional items from Paris:

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1848.

All danger has ceased. The complete silence which reigned towards midnight, an account of the barricades, which prevented the passage of all vehicles, appeared strange and unearthly. The most profound calm existed through the night, broken only from time to time by the *qui vive* of an amateur sentinel, who wished to prove his vigilance. The red banner has been everywhere unfurled in place of the tri-color.

The journals nearly all appear on a single half sheet, printed on one side only.

A notice, signed LUDOVIC ROLIN, assigns the direction of the Fine Arts to the Minister of the Interior, and orders that the Jury of Exhibition be named by election.

Col. DEMOLIN, the old aid-de-camp of the Emperor, has been appointed to the command of the Louvre.

At five o'clock the Provisional Government assembled at the Hotel de Ville, surrounded by the people, armed and full of generous enthusiasm. LOUIS BLANC proclaimed the republic, in the midst of tremendous applause. LAMARTINE had already addressed the people in the great hall, and excited the most profound feeling. LUDOVIC ROLIN, who followed him, made, it is said, a most remarkable address.

Generals BERAUD and LAMOURIER then advanced to offer their service. The first was then named Commander of the first division of the military and Minister of War. The second is making preparations to set out for the frontier.

The act of abdication signed by the King before leaving the Tuileries is, it is said, exceedingly laconic, and conceived very nearly in these terms: "I abdicate to the hands of the French People, on the head of my grandson, the crown which I have received from the French Nation."

REFORM MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.—We leave for to-day the consideration of the state of other parts of Europe, in order to give place to the letter of our correspondent at Rome, giving an account of the recent reforms in Italy. The observer at this distance cannot look upon the spasmodic movements in favor of a nominal liberty throughout the whole south of Europe without a sort of shudder, and without repeating to himself the old formula that "change is not reform." The Parisian populace, in the moment of struggle, show their notions of liberty by cutting down trees upon the Boulevards, tearing up rails upon the roads, and burning down buildings at the stations. The Italian populace appear to be only restrained from violence by cautions and concessions from the Pope. None of the changes have been bloodless, none of them have yet settled down into a peaceful and regular social organization. From all appearances, it will probably be long before we can look upon the state of the continent of Europe as one of peace, order, and good government.

(Boston Daily Advertiser.)

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

GEN. SCOTT.—The following is a copy of the general orders of Gen. SCOTT, on retiring from his command of the army:

General Orders, Headquarters of the Army, No. 39. Mexico, Feb. 18, 1848.

By instructions of the President of the United States, just received, Major General Scott turns over the command of this army to Major General Butler, who will immediately enter upon duty accordingly. In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whom glory has been from position, reflected on the senior officer—Major General Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.

By command of Major General Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.

THE TRIBUTE MONEY.—It would seem that the contribution levied by Gen. Scott is being collected in the provinces occupied by our army. The following is an order of Gen. Twigg on the subject:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VERA CRUZ, February 29, 1848.

Notice is hereby given that immediate steps will be taken to collect the amount of revenue laid by the Governor-in-chief of the American army on the different States of this republic. The State of Vera Cruz being divided into four districts—Orizaba and Cordova, Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Acapulco—the proportion from the district of Vera Cruz amounts to \$75,359, of which three instalments are now due.

By order of Brig. Gen. TWIGGS:

W. T. H. BROOKS, A. A. G.

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.—We learn from the Boston Transcript that the U. S. ship *Supply* arrived at Port Mahon on the 6th of January from Gibraltar, and would sail about the first of February for the East. Commander LENOX had been very seriously sick of the small-pox, but was recovering. His son and one of the sailors had also been attacked with the same disease and had recovered. There were no other cases on board, and none apprehended. The ship had been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated.

THE PRIVILEGES OF LEAF YEAR.—An old lady of the town of Brighton a short time since made an agreement with a neighbor to sell a farm on which herself and husband resided; and, after the arrangements were all made, she insisted that her worthy lord was legally bound to sign the deed, and could not be convinced but that she had a perfect right to control not only this matter but to make whatever bargain she pleased during the present year by virtue of the privileges of her sex. The last we heard of the matter the paper had not been signed, but the old lady insisted that she was right.

(Rochester Advertiser.)

THE DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.

For the communication of the letter from Mr. LAYARD (one of the bringers-to-light of the late signal discoveries among the ruins of perhaps the oldest of cities) out of which we take the subjoined extracts, we are indebted to a friend of the press, a deserving artist (MINER KELLOGG) to whom the letter is addressed. Mr. Layard writes, it will be perceived, merely for the eye of a friend, on occasion of enclosing his acknowledgments for an honor conveyed to him by one of our learned societies, through that friend. His letter, however, gives interesting particulars in regard to the reception which his novel researches have met in England, and the extent of his forthcoming publication of them, and, incidentally, some little intelligence of the sculptor towards whom our public attention is, in this country, so much directed. It should be recollected that Mr. Kellogg has himself visited the countries of the East as an artist, bringing home a portfolio rich with Eastern manners and scenes, sketched on the spot. We take it for granted that it was in the course of this voyage of study that he became intimate with Mr. Layard, who was at that time an attaché of the British Embassy under Sir Stratford Canning to Constantinople, and is, we believe, still connected with it. Mr. L. writes as follows:

"CHILTERNHAM, JANUARY 16, 1848.

"I was quite delighted to see your handwriting again, when a few days ago I received your letter of the 15th November, with the diploma of the New York Ethnological. I reached home for Christmas day, after having been detained three months at Constantinople. As you may well conceive, since my return I have not had a moment to myself; for what with domestic rejoicings and general honors, I have been in one continual movement and excitement. I was gratified to find that the results of my labor had created much more interest in England than I could possibly have expected, and that those connected with art and interested in early history were really enthusiastic on the subject; so much so indeed that the Trustees of the British Museum are desirous of doing every thing that I think right, and it is probable that ere long a very fine work will be published at the public expense, containing all the drawings (about 230) and inscriptions. I am to write and publish a small descriptive and popular work, for my own advantage, just sufficient to satisfy the public curiosity about Nineveh and the excavations. It will contain an account of the works carried on, a slight sketch of the history of Nineveh, a short inquiry into the manners, customs, and religion of the Assyrians, my own adventures in Assyria, and a little information on the language and character, with an account of the progress made in deciphering. There will be two volumes I presume, and I have already advantageous offers from publishers."

"I took Florence on my way expressly to see your Power. Although I was disappointed (and very greatly too) in the first, I was greatly gratified in seeing Power, and can assure you left Florence with as high an admiration for his genius and character as you can have, although unfortunately I was only able to pass an hour or two with him, my stay being so short. I showed him all my drawings, and, as you may suppose, passed a very pleasant morning with him, old Kirkup and Migliani, all enthusiastic in seeing my drawings, and persons worth showing such things to. Two hours spent in this way go far towards recompensing one for any labor and sacrifice."

He then goes on to mention the pleasure with which he has heard, on his return home, of the rising reputation and prosperity of his two American friends: says he trusts that his drawings will more than equal those of the French expedition, while they will cost little more than a tenth of their price; his, that is to say, about £10, (not a shilling a piece), while the French came to nearly £100.

"I am ordered out in May, and am named commissioner for the settlement of the boundaries between Turkey and Persia. I wish I had you with me during my commission, for I shall visit a most interesting country, totally unknown, and with magnificent subjects for such a pencil as yours."

The country here alluded to is probably the interior and eastern parts of Asia Minor, as yet almost untouched by antiquarian explorers; and offering, beyond a doubt, a rich field of the most interesting classic remains.

The Migliari mentioned by Mr. L. is, no doubt, the Professor of Archeology attached to the Royal Ducal Gallery of Florence.

HONORS TO MR. ADAMS AT RICHMOND.

It is a gratification to know that the People of the city of Richmond have relieved themselves from so much as had fallen to their share of the reproach which the State of VIRGINIA has incurred among her sister States, by the scurvy treatment given by the predominant party in her Senate to the Resolutions which had unanimously passed her House of Representatives in honor of the memory of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Tuesday last was honorably set apart by the citizens of Richmond to render a proper tribute of respect to the memory of that distinguished statesman. During the day business of almost every kind was suspended, the flags waved at half-mast, minute guns were fired, &c.; and a large funeral procession, composed of Members of the State Legislature, the Military Companies, the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance, and Citizens generally, proceeded through the principal streets to one of the churches, where an address on the virtues of the deceased was delivered by A. JUDSON CRANE, Esq. All the ceremonies were of a solemn and impressive character, and so conducted as to reflect the highest credit on the citizens of Richmond, without distinction of party.

BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The New York Courier has the following letter describing the first transit across the whirlpool of Niagara:

Your readers have not forgotten, I am persuaded, a sketch which I gave of the famous Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, and which, from the interesting nature of the subject of which it treated, was extensively copied.

The work is begun, and the first crossing has been made! I am fortunately enabled to send to the Courier some thrilling facts connected with this journey, such as no man in the new world ever before made.

"I raised," says the distinguished Engineer, "my first little wire cable on Saturday, and anchored it securely both in Canada and New York. To-day (March 13) I signified it up, and suspended above it an iron bucket, which I had caused to be prepared for the purpose, and which is attached to pulleys along the cable.

"On this little machine I crossed over to Canada, exchanged salutations with our friends there, and returned again, all in fifteen minutes. The wind was high and the weather cold, but yet the trip was very interesting to me, up as I was to the top of the falls, and forty feet above the Rapids, and viewing as I did, from the centre of the river, one of the most sublime prospects which nature has prepared on this earth of ours.

"The machinery did not work as smoothly as I wished, but in the course of this week I will have it so adjusted that any body may cross in safety."

The view from the centre of the bridge must have been glorious, but whether sufficiently so to have repaid the adventurous architect for his perilous journey, I leave to the romantic readers of the Courier to imagine. I understand that a lady has since the above date made the daring transit.

I have watched the progress of this great work anxiously. The Engineer is writing his name in iron letters on the record of useful men. This is not his only achievement. The bridge constructed at Wheeling, Virginia, of 1,000 feet span, is his designing. I shall keep your readers advised of every important progress in the great national work, whose first usefulness to man (the object of all right labor) I chronicle to-day. I trust it may be ages before any one shall be able to say in respect to this bridge of the catenar: "The last link is broken."

EXILE OF CHIEF OF ONONDAGA TRIBE.—At a meeting of the Onondaga tribe of Indians with the Oneida tribe, at Onondaga Castle, on the 10th of March, 1848, at the Council House, DAVID HILL, late one of the chiefs of the tribe of Onondagas Indians, was removed from the office of Chief, and ANABRAHAM LA FORT was raised to be the Head Chief, by the voice of both nations.—*Onondaga Standard.*

THE GRATEFUL MILLINER.—A gentleman from one of the Provinces went to a fashionable establishment in Paris to purchase a bonnet for his wife, which he requested the mistress of the establishment to select for him. The lady selected a very elegant hat, and when the gentleman inquired the price, she answered that it had been paid for. "The gentleman was much surprised, and desired an explanation. "Sir," said the lady, "ten years ago you bought some apples of a little girl in the streets of Paris. The poor child had not enough to change a gold piece which you gave her, and when she mentioned that her mother was very sick at home, you told her to keep the money till she had enough to change it. The little apple merchant now stands before you. I have married a rich man, and must beg of you to accept the hat as a testimony of my gratitude for a gift which saved my poor mother from much suffering."—*London paper.*

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NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1848.

The late important news from France is the engrossing topic of interest in this city, as it must be wherever it is received throughout the civilized world. Business is in a measure paralyzed, and no man seems to till the next arrival, which may be expected in five or six days. Business people, as well as every body else, are astounded at the news; and, not knowing what to expect next, or how to calculate the effects of what has already reached us, they will stand still and wait for more light. All kinds of stocks of course decline, and are generally in a feverish and unsettled state. Spring trade was opening with great briskness after the arrival of the treaty from Mexico, and received a fresh impulse on the ratification of the treaty by the Senate at Washington. People were anticipating a year of great business activity. But a new current of events has now set in, whose force and effect time only can develop. The general impression here seems to be that the movement in Paris is not a temporary one, and that its effects will not be confined to France. The French Courier here, whose editor is deemed to be a good judge of French politics, expresses the belief that a republic will be directly established and maintained. Whether it be or not, however, the probability is that the revolution in Paris has precipitated a crisis which must agitate Europe for years. The condition of things there must put a new face upon business and financial affairs in this country, moulding them into new forms and directing them into new channels. Scenes may open which may create new and great demands for the products of our country, great demands for our shipping, and which may transfer much of the capital of Europe to our shores, whether for our benefit or not must depend much upon the wisdom and prudence by which our national affairs shall be directed. If the public interests and relations of the country are all kept right, the people themselves will know how to improve the circumstances and advantages which may have a bearing on private interests.

There is a good deal of excitement in the city, particularly among the masses of foreign population. Several public meetings have been held, many speeches made, and resolutions adopted, and arrangements are in progress for a mass meeting and a grand demonstration in honor of the revolution in Paris. There was a large meeting last evening at the Shakespeare hotel, of people of almost every country in Europe, at which some enthusiastic and some radical speeches were made, and some very good and some very questionable resolutions adopted, with a great amount of cheering and noise. Among the resolutions adopted was one to raise a fund of one million of dollars to aid in the emancipation of Ireland. A subscription to this fund was opened on the spot, and large numbers contributed their mite, from ten dollars downward. One person contributed two cents, declaring it to be for the purpose of purchasing "the first ball cartridge to be fired in the cause of Ireland." A new association was formed at this meeting "having for its object the redemption of Ireland." An executive committee of twenty-five was appointed to superintend the future operations of the association, the management of its funds, calling meetings, &c. Another resolution was adopted to send two agents to France "to watch England's difficulty, and Ireland's opportunity."

Copies of these proceedings were ordered to be sent to the President of the United States, Members of Congress, &c. (and to be "published in the Washington Union"), which means perhaps a ridiculous attempt to raise a little Locofoco thunder out of the affairs of Europe.)

Judge WOODBURY arrived here this morning from Washington on his way eastward. I observed some of his political friends around him at one of the hotels. He looked in good health and spirits.

FROM GEN. WOOL'S ARMY.

BUENA VISTA, (MEXICO), FEB. 20, 1848.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Not having had a mail here for several weeks, or reliable information from home or any other quarter touching the prospects of peace, or the proceedings of our Congress on the subject of our relations with this country, (of course the absorbing topic amongst us all here), there is very naturally great and general impatience at the delay, and much curiosity to know what are to be the movements, if any, of the troops on this line; whether to indulge hopes of a speedy restoration to our homes, as the prevailing rumour of the day incline us almost against our judgment to expect, or whether we shall suddenly receive orders to strike deeper into "the bowels of the land," and join in the pursuit of that jack-o'-lantern phantasm-like object of "conquering a peace."

Let our first destination be forward or backward, a movement from this place will be hailed with joy by all hands; for surely rarely, if ever, was the patience of a large body of troops, far removed from home and in very irregular and uncertain communication with it, and tied down for nearly a year to a bleak barren spot, amid countless mountains, with nothing to vary the tiresome and onerous duties of the camp, so severely taxed as ours has been. But regularity and subordination still continue in the respective regiments, and if one mail fail to convey us any thing definite or satisfactory we look forward with hope to the arrival of the next.

Four companies of the Virginia regiment have just been ordered to get in readiness to march to Parras, on duty connected with the collection of revenue under recent orders. Parras is a considerable town, of about five thousand inhabitants, situated in a southwesterly direction from here, and distant some one hundred and twenty miles. The companies detailed on this service are as follows: A light infantry company, Capt. Harper, and companies C, D, and K, under the respective commands of Lieutenants Bryan and Garnett, and Captain Rowan. Captain Adams's company of Texas rangers will also form part of the expedition; the whole to be under the command of Captain Harper. From the known peaceable and rather friendly disposition of the population of Parras and the adjacent country, no hostilities or resistance to the execution of the orders of our Government are expected.

Col. Clarke, of the second Mississippi, is also ordered to report to the commanding general at Monterey to receive orders; destination and duty unknown, but supposed to be Mazapal, a town of similar size to Parras, and to the southward of the direction to it, distant from here some ninety or a hundred miles. The duty of this detachment will be the same as that of the Virginia companies.

These will be the first American troops that have taken formal possession of the territory of Mexico so far in this direction. It is true, parties of rangers and regular dragoons have paid flying visits to Parras several times, and had been well received; but no place on this line beyond Saltillo has yet been regularly garrisoned by our forces, and the new york must rest rather uneasily for a while on the good people of the town.

The Virginia regiment continues to progress at a steady pace in discipline; the general health of the men is also very good. Its excellent commander, Col. Hamstrack, spurs no pains or precautions which will tend to the attainment of either of these objects. As an evidence of the high estimation in which he is held by those under his command, a proposition made a few weeks since to present him with a superb sword and scabbard, to be paid for by the individual subscriptions of all, and which he has graciously declined, is a testimony of the high estimation in which he is held by those under his command, a proposition made a few weeks since to present him with a superb sword and scabbard, to be paid for by the individual subscriptions of all, and which he has graciously declined, is a testimony of the high estimation in which he is held by those under his command.

The weather here at present is delightful, about the temperature of the month of May at home.

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POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

A MIXED PARTY MEETING.

A novelty certainly as great as has ever been witnessed in our day, was a "Mass Meeting" held in the city of Baltimore on Monday night last, of "citizens without distinction of party friendly to the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Presidency." The call for this meeting, which was signed by many names, was answered (says the American) by an immense gathering in the grounds of the Exchange and the avenues leading to it. DANIEL WARFIELD, Esq. was, on motion of ROBERT J. BRENT, Esq., appointed President of the Meeting, to assist whom forty-seven Vice Presidents were named, and four Secretaries, among whose names such as we recognise belong to some of the most respectable gentlemen of Baltimore.

Addresses were delivered on the occasion by WM. H. COLLINS, JESSE HUNT, and C. H. PITTS, Esqs., and also by the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Resolutions submitted to the Meeting declare, in substance, that the interests of the country require that the President should be a patriot, who will "award the trusts of the People to virtue and talent," "without disfranchising opinions for party's sake," "that the trusts welfare of the Republic now requires an Executive Chief not committed to extreme opinions;" that "the honor and the well-being of the nation" demand, particularly now, "to be committed to untrammelled hands;" that Gen. TAYLOR "is conspicuously indicated by the public voice and his own merits for the first place in the nation;" and that "a State Taylor Convention for the adoption of measures to secure his election" ought to be held at Baltimore on the 26th day of April next.

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether these resolutions were adopted by a majority of the persons present. A correspondent of the American says:

"When Mr. PITTS put the resolutions to vote, there was a loud response in the affirmative; but, when the vote was called for, the evident voice of the majority was expressed in one shout of dissent, which continued for several moments. For the truth of this statement, the writer appeals, with a perfect confidence that their opinions will sustain him, to any fair and impartial man who was present, and he can hardly believe that even the gentlemen on the stand themselves can deny that, to make the very best of it, the vote was at least as numerous as the ayes."

The Reporter of the American says that the "resolutions were adopted;" so does the Reporter of the Sun; and the Clipper says:

"Mr. PITTS put the preamble and resolutions to vote; but to determine whether they were carried or not, we confess our inability. The 'ayes' were deafening, and the 'noes' shook the building. The chair decided that they were adopted."

The Meeting appointed Delegates to represent the city of Baltimore in the Convention proposed by one of their resolutions, and then adjourned.

Determined to be no more mischief-makers than President-makers, having, out of respect to our friends in Baltimore, given this account of their doings, we deliver it to our readers without comment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the resident members of the Whig State Central Committee in the city of Baltimore, on the 21st instant, THOMAS SWANN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to the Voters of the State, submitted the same for the consideration of the meeting; which, having been read, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the members of the committee, and published in all the Whig newspapers of the State.

The following concluding part of the Address is of a character appealing to the Whigs of every State in the Union as much as to those of Maryland, and we therefore lend our aid to give it as wide a circulation as it deserves:

"In view, fellow-citizens, of the distracting claims [of the friends of the several gentlemen spoken of as candidates] which are likely to arise, all entitled to the gravest and most serious consideration, it becomes the Whig voters of the State of Maryland to keep an eye to their organization, and, in whatever situation they may find themselves placed, to recollect that they are all members of the same party, standing upon a common platform, and having common interests to subserve. If success attend our efforts, it can only result from harmony and concert. The Representatives of the Whig party in the Legislature of our own State, responding to the recommendation of our Whig brethren at the seat of the General Government, and in other States of this Union, have declared the expediency of a National Convention. This measure has been suggested by the importance of preserving the integrity of our party, in order that we may enter the contest with the decided advantage which a UNITED organization must give us. With the various interests that are known to exist, it would be impossible to move, with any hope of success, without the interposition of a National Convention, whose decision shall have the effect of presenting the Whig vote in its unbroken strength, upon whatever candidate shall be deemed most suitable, after a calm and dispassionate review of his merits and availability. Such a Convention, constituted as it will be, representing the voice of the people in their primary assemblies, cannot fail to respond to the wishes of the majority of the Whig voters of this Union."

"Where the leading object is reform, and the enforcement of principles which are believed to be vital to the prosperity of the Government, the members of such a Convention can countenance no individual